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* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	AUG 15	CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
NEWS 3	OCT 07	EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
NEWS 4	OCT 07	Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent number searching
NEWS 5	OCT 22	Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing enhanced
NEWS 6	OCT 22	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT Applications
NEWS 7	OCT 24	CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of pre-registered REACH substances
NEWS 8	NOV 21	CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic substances identified in English-, French-, German-, and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
NEWS 9	NOV 26	MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
NEWS 10	NOV 26	MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts availability of new fully-indexed citations
NEWS 11	NOV 26	CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
NEWS 12	NOV 26	Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN searching
NEWS 13	DEC 01	ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS 14	DEC 12	GBFULL now offers single source for full-text coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS 15	DEC 17	Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
NEWS 16	JAN 06	The retention policy for unread STNmail messages will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
NEWS 17	JAN 07	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent Classification Data

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:49 ON 09 JAN 2009

=> File .Gerry2MBCE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.22       0.22

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:37:12 ON 09 JAN 2009

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=> S (Acetylat? OR Carboxylat?) (S) Peptide (S) Protect? ANd pd<=20030402
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L1          97 (ACETYLAT? OR CARBOXYLAT?) (S) PEPTIDE (S) PROTECT? AND PD<=2003
               0402

=> Dup rem L1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2           51 DUP REM L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-14' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                ANSWERS '15-22' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                ANSWERS '23-50' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                ANSWER '51' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> D TI L2 1-14

L2   ANSWER 1 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 1
TI   Synthesis of C-linked glycopyranosyl serines via a chiral glycine enolate
     equivalent.

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 2
TI   Improved initial yields in C-terminal sequence analysis by thiohydantoin
     chemistry using purified diphenylphosphoryl isothiocyanate: NMR evidence
     for a reaction intermediate in the coupling reaction.

L2   ANSWER 3 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 3
TI   Membrane destabilization induced by beta-amyloid peptide 29-42: importance
     of the amino-terminus.

L2   ANSWER 4 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 5
TI   Influence of dietary acetylated peptides on fermentation and peptidase
     activities in the sheep rumen.

L2   ANSWER 5 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 6
TI   Uptake of acetylated peptides from the small intestine in sheep and their
     nutritive value in rats.

L2   ANSWER 6 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 7
TI   Interaction between N-terminal domain of H4 and DNA is regulated by the
     acetylation degree.

L2   ANSWER 7 OF 51     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 8
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TI Constrained glycopeptide ligands for MPRs. Limitations of unprotected phosphorylated building blocks.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 10
TI A label selection approach to assess the role of individual amino groups in human choriogonadotropin receptor binding.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 11
TI Topographic study of arrestin using differential chemical modifications and hydrogen/deuterium exchange.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 14
TI Acetylation of peptides inhibits their degradation by rumen micro-organisms.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 16
TI Studies on in vitro proteolytic sensitivity of peptides inhibiting herpes simplex virus ribonucleotide reductases lead to discovery of a stable and potent inhibitor.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 17
TI Heme prosthetic group required for acetylation of prostaglandin H synthase by aspirin.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 18
TI Probing the peptide binding site of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase by using a peptide-based photoaffinity label.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 51 MEDLINE on STN
TI Elimination--addition. XVI. Elimination in 2-sulphonylethyl carboxylates: a method for the protection of carboxy-groups in peptide synthesis.

=> D Ti L2 15-50

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 12
TI SYNTHESIS OF THE SIMPLE PEPTIDE MODEL 2 ACETYLAMINO-N-METHYL-4-PHOSPHOROBUTANAMIDE-5.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 13
TI DESIGN OF AN AFFINITY-BASED N-ALPHA AMINO PROTECTING GROUP FOR PEPTIDE SYNTHESIS TETRABENZO-A C G I-FLUORENYL-17-METHYL URETHANES TBFMOC.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 15
TI N ACETYLOXYNTOMODULIN 30-37 PHARMACOKINETICS AND ACTIVITY ON GASTRIC ACID SECRETION.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 19
TI SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEUROTENSIN ANALOGS FOR STRUCTURE ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP STUDIES ACETYL NEUROTENSIN 8-13 IS THE SHORTEST ANALOG WITH FULL BINDING AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 20
TI CONFORMATIONAL STUDY OF THE DI PEPTIDE ARGINYL GLUTAMIC-ACID AND OF ITS COMPLEX WITH NUCLEIC BASES.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI A NEW SYNTHESIS OF THYMOSIN ALPHA-1.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI SYNTHESIS OF CASEIN-RELATED PEPTIDES AND PHOSPHOPEPTIDES I. SOLUTION-PHASE SYNTHESIS AND CARBON-13 NMR SPECTROSCOPY OF THE N-ALPHA ACETYLOCTAPEPTIDE N-METHYLAMIDE CORRESPONDING TO REGION 14-21 OF BOVINE BETA CASEIN A-2.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 51 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI PREPARATION OF AN N ACETYL OCTA PEPTIDE OF CHOLECYSTOKININ ROLE OF N ACETYLATION IN PROTECTING THE OCTA PEPTIDE FROM DEGRADATION BY SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUES.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
TI N- and C-terminal effect of amphiphilic α-helical peptides on the interaction with model- and bio-membranes

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
TI Stereoselective synthesis of a pyridoxamine coenzyme-amino acid chimera: assembly of a polypeptide incorporating the pyridoxamine moiety

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of pseudopeptides having an inhibiting activity with respect to paths activated by proteins with active tyrosine kinase activity

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of protease substrates

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Method for production of acylthio derivatives for use in peptide coupling

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of pseudopeptides having an inhibiting activity with respect to paths activated by proteins with active tyrosine kinase activity

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Problems in the synthesis of cyclic peptides through use of the Dmab protecting group

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Condensed heterocyclic system derivatives, namely 4-amino(thio)chroman-8-carboxamides, useful as farnesyl transferase inhibitors, and their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Topology of the Thyroid Transcription Factor 1 Homeodomain-DNA Complex

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of allylsuccinate derivatives and starting materials which are intermediates in the preparation of matrix metalloproteinase inhibitors

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of reduced peptide analogs as farnesyl-protein transferase inhibitors

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Reversible modification of the acid labile 2-hydroxy-4-methoxybenzyl(Hmb) amide protecting group: a simple scheme yielding backbone substituted free peptides

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation and C-alkylations of peptides with aminomalonic acid synthons

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI A practical, convergent method for glycopeptide synthesis

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Amino acids. 17. A new synthesis of didehydro dipeptides and didehydro tripeptides

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Formulation of an anti-inflammatory or gastrointestinal motility-modulating peptide

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Preparation of mercapto group-containing peptides as antithrombotics and blood platelet aggregation inhibitors

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Enzymic membrane method for the synthesis and separation of peptides, especially aspartame derivatives

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Peptides comprising the sequence seryl-aspartyl-lysyl-proline, procedure to extract the tetrapeptide, and applications

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Oxazoles in carboxylate protection and activation

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Comparative biological activities of potent active-site analogs of α-melanotropin

L2 ANSWER 44 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Comparative studies of copper(II) binding sites in collagen, CH3O-collagen, and DNP-collagen

L2 ANSWER 45 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI A rapid and efficient synthetic route to biologically important L-arginine peptides

L2 ANSWER 46 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Solid-phase synthesis of thymosin α1 using tert-butyloxycarbonylaminoacyl-4-(oxymethyl)phenylacetamidomethyl-resin

L2 ANSWER 47 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Method of removing thiol-protecting groups

L2 ANSWER 48 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Haloacetyl groups as reversible protection of the amino function: cleavage with 2-aminothiophenol

L2 ANSWER 49 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Peptide formation in the presence of a metal ion protecting group. Pentaammine cobalt(III)-peptide complexes

L2 ANSWER 50 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI Elimination-addition. XVI. Elimination in 2-sulfonylethyl carboxylates: a method for the protection of carboxy groups in peptide synthesis

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 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:44:25 ON 09 JAN 2009
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                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     27.29      27.51

=> D Hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:49 ON 09 JAN 2009)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:37:12 ON 09 JAN 2009
L1            97 S (ACETYLAT? OR CARBOXYLAT?) (S) PEPTIDE (S) PROTECT? AND PD<=2
L2            51 DUP REM L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> D ibib abs L2 38,43

L2   ANSWER 38 OF 51  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1993:11733  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         118:11733
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:  118:2197a,2200a
TITLE:                   Formulation of an anti-inflammatory or
                         gastrointestinal motility-modulating peptide
INVENTOR(S):             Fujii, Takashi; Tomoi, Masaaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                  Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
                         CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

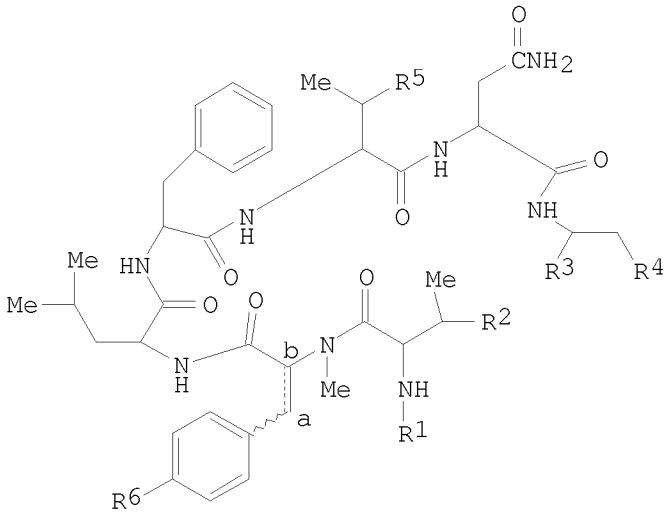
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     EP 498069            A2    19920812    EP 1991-121403         19911213 <--
     EP 498069            A3    19921104
     EP 498069            B1    19951025
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
     AT 129409            T     19951115    AT 1991-121403         19911213 <--
```

JP 05078254	A	19930330	JP 1991-361039	19911216	<--
CA 2058168	A1	19920622	CA 1991-2058168	19911220	<--
KR 235150	B1	19991215	KR 1991-23581	19911220	<--
US 5616556	A	19970401	US 1993-154730	19931118	<--
JP 07165601	A	19950627	JP 1994-206278	19940831	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-418298 A 19901221
US 1991-805624 B1 19911212

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 118:11733

GI



I, R^1=H,acyl; R^2=OH; R^3=CO_2H,carboxylate; R^2R^3=oxycarbonyl;
R^4=R^5=OH,protected OH; R^6=OH,protected OH,alkoxy;
ab=satd.,unsatd.

AB Various anti-inflammatory or gastrointestinal motility-modulating formulations of peptides (I, R1 = H, acyl; R2 = OH; R3 = CO2H or carboxylate, R2R3 = oxycarbonyl; R4, R5 = OH, protected OH; R6 = alkoxy, OH, protected OH; ab = saturated or unsatd. bond) are developed. Tablets contained tetrahydro-WS9326A [I, R1 = (pentylphenyl)propanoyl, R2R3 = oxycarbonyl, R4 = R5 = R6 = OH, and ab = saturated bond) 300, lactose 100.8, croscarmellose Na 9, hydroxypropyl cellulose 3, polyoxyl 40 stearate 3, and Mg stearate 4.2 mg/each.

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 51 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1984:523214 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	101:123214
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	101:18615a,18618a
TITLE:	Comparative biological activities of potent active-site analogs of α-melanotropin
AUTHOR(S):	Wilkes, Brian C.; Sawyer, Tomi K.; Hruby, Victor J.; Hadley, Mac E.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dep. Chem., Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA
SOURCE:	International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research (1984), 23(6), 621-9 CODEN: IJPPC3; ISSN: 0367-8377
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB α-MSH analogs with tyrosine substituted for methionine at the 4-position were prepared, and their melanotropic activities were determined in the frog (Rana pipiens), lizard (Anolis carolinensis) and S-91 (Cloudman)

mouse melanoma adenylate cyclase [9012-42-4] bioassays. The potencies of Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-10-NH2 [82219-23-6] and Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-11-NH2 [91785-67-0] were compared with rat α-MSH [581-05-5] and with their corresponding methionine and norleucine substituted analogs. The Tyr-4 analogs were less active than the Nle-4 analogs on both the frog and lizard assays. Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-10-NH2 was less active than Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-11-NH2 in the lizard bioassay, but more active than the longer fragment in the frog skin assay. Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-10-NH2 exhibited extremely prolonged biol. activity on frog skin, but not in lizard skin, whereas the melanotropic activity of Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-11-NH2 was rapidly reversed on both assay systems. The increased potency of Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-10-NH2 over Ac-[Tyr4]-α-MSH4-11-NH2 in frog melanocytes may be related to the fact that the shorter analog exhibits prolonged biol. activity. Both Tyr-4 analogs were partial agonists in the mouse melanoma adenylate cyclase bioassay, and stimulated the enzyme to only about 50% of the maximal activity of α-MSH. Incorporation of D-Phe-7 into Tyr-4-containing melanotropin fragments produced analogs Ac-[Tyr4, D-Phe7]-α-MSH4-10-NH2 [91785-66-9] and Ac-[Tyr4, D-Phe7]-α-MSH4-11-NH2 [91840-54-9], which exhibited greatly increased biol. activity in all 3 assay systems. Both of these analogs also had prolonged activity in the frog skin bioassay but little or no prolonged activity in the lizard skin bioassay. These 2 analogs turned out to be full agonists in the mouse melanoma adenylate cyclase bioassay and were equipotent to α-MSH. Thus, substitution of tyrosine for methionine at position-4 dramatically affects the potency and prolonged activity of these melanotropin analogs and the melanotropic activities observed as a result of such substitutions are themselves affected by concomitant substitutions at the 7(Phe) and 11(Lys) positions of the analogs.

=> S Log off H
L3 0 LOG OFF H

=> Log off h
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* * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'
AT 15:46:09 ON 09 JAN 2009
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:46:09 ON 09 JAN 2009
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:46:09 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:46:09 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 15:46:09 ON 09 JAN 2009

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL

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                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   44.22      44.44

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   -1.64      -1.64

=> S (Small OR Oligo  OR short) (S) (protein OR peptide) (S) benef? (P) (Diagnos?
OR Therapy OR Screen?) AND pd<=20030402
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L4          21 (SMALL OR OLIGO OR SHORT) (S) (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE) (S) BENEF?
               (P) (DIAGNOS? OR THERAPY OR SCREEN?) AND PD<=20030402

=> Dup rem L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           12 DUP REM L4 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-7' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                ANSWERS '8-11' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                ANSWER '12' FROM FILE EMBASE

=> D TI L5 1-12

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 1
TI   Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 in the Canary Islands: a conformational
     disease due to I244T mutation in the P11L-containing alanine:glyoxylate
     aminotransferase.

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 2
TI   Biologic therapy for psoriasis: the new therapeutic frontier.

L5   ANSWER 3 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 3
TI   Treatment of caustic ingestion: an analysis of 239 cases.

L5   ANSWER 4 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 4
TI   Low protein diets and outcome of renal patients.

L5   ANSWER 5 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 5
TI   New therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis.

L5   ANSWER 6 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN                  DUPLICATE 6
TI   Effect of dialysis modality and membrane transport characteristics on
     dialysate protein losses of patients on peritoneal dialysis.

L5   ANSWER 7 OF 12     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Cerebrospinal fluid cytokine levels and dexamethasone therapy in bacterial
     meningitis.

L5   ANSWER 8 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Specific 3D databases as a tool to identify "mimetics".

L5   ANSWER 9 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Org.2766 improves functional and electrophysiological aspects of
     regenerating sciatic nerve in the rat

L5   ANSWER 10 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity

L5   ANSWER 11 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
TI   Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity

L5   ANSWER 12 OF 12  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 Elsevier B.V. All rights
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TI   [The value of statins in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases:
     Therapeutic objectives for LDL and other properties of stains].
     Les statines dans la prevention des maladies cardiovasculaires: Objectifs
     therapeutiques pour le LDL et interet des autres proprietes des statines.


=> D ibib abs L51-11
'L999-998' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L5 1-11
'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'1-11' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):l5 1-11
'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'1-11' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):l5
'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L4
'L16' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):1
'1' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L 5
'L' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'5' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):l5
'L17' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files.  Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L2
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'L6' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):L2
'L6' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):Log off
'LOG' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'OFF' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):
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Connecting via Winsock to STN

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LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:127F992

 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'
AT 15:52:46 ON 09 JAN 2009
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:52:46 ON 09 JAN 2009
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REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):exit
'EXIT' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid
in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):help
Take the default to display records in the default format for each
file, or choose another display field or format. The field or format
you choose must be valid for all files in the multifile session.
Predefined display formats such as BIB, ABS, IND, and ALL exist in
almost all files.

For information on display fields or formats for a specific file of
the multifile session, enter END to exit the DISPLAY command. Then at
the arrow prompt (=>), enter HELP DFIELDS FILE= followed by the file
name, e.g., HELP DFIELDS FILE=CAPLUS, or HELP FORMATS FILE=
followed by the name, e.g., HELP FORMAT FILE=COMPENDEX.
REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):filedefault

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003273106 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12777626
TI Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 in the Canary Islands: a conformational disease due to I244T mutation in the P11L-containing alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase.
AU Santana A; Salido E; Torres A; Shapiro L J
CS Department of Pediatrics, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA.
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2003 Jun 10) Vol. 100, No. 12, pp. 7277-82.
Electronic Publication: 2003-05-30.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200307
ED Entered STN: 12 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jul 2003
Entered Medline: 22 Jul 2003

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	76.94	77.16

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-1.64	-1.64

=> D Ibib abs L5 1-11

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003273106 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12777626
TITLE: Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 in the Canary Islands: a conformational disease due to I244T mutation in the P11L-containing alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase.
AUTHOR: Santana A; Salido E; Torres A; Shapiro L J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, CA 94143, USA.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2003 Jun 10) Vol. 100, No. 12, pp. 7277-82. Electronic Publication: 2003-05-30.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200307
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jun 2003
Last Updated on STN: 23 Jul 2003
Entered Medline: 22 Jul 2003
AB Primary hyperoxaluria type 1 (PH1) is an inborn error of metabolism resulting from a deficiency of alanine:glyoxylate aminotransferase (AGXT; EC 2.6.1.44). Most of the PH1 alleles detected in the Canary Islands carry the Ile-244 --> Thr (I244T) mutation in the AGXT gene, with 14 of 16 patients homozygous for this mutation. Four polymorphisms within AGXT and

regional microsatellites also were shared in their haplotypes (AGXT*LTM), consistent with a founder effect. The consequences of these amino acid changes were investigated. Although I244T alone did not affect AGXT activity or subcellular localization, when present in the same protein molecule as Leu-11 --> Pro (L11P), it resulted in loss of enzymatic activity in soluble cell extracts. Like its normal counterpart, the AGXT*LTM protein was present in the peroxisomes but it was insoluble in detergent-free buffers. The polymorphism L11P behaved as an intragenic modifier of the I244T mutation, with the resulting protein undergoing stable interaction with molecular chaperones and aggregation. This aggregation was temperature-sensitive. AGXT*LTM expressed in Escherichia coli, as a GST-fusion protein, and in insect cells could be purified and retained enzymatic activity. Among various chemical chaperones tested in cell culture, betaine substantially improved the solubility of the mutant protein and the enzymatic activity in cell lysates. In summary, I244T, the second most common mutation responsible for PH1, is a protein conformational disease that may benefit from new therapies with pharmacological chaperones or small molecules to minimize protein aggregation.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002280010 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12020229
TITLE: Biologic therapy for psoriasis: the new therapeutic frontier.
AUTHOR: Singri Prashant; West Dennis P; Gordon Kenneth B
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.
SOURCE: Archives of dermatology, (2002 May) Vol. 138, No. 5, pp. 657-63.
Journal code: 0372433. ISSN: 0003-987X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200206
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jun 2002
Entered Medline: 11 Jun 2002
AB OBJECTIVES: (1) To develop a clinically useful model with which dermatologists can understand the potential uses of biologic therapy for psoriasis and understand the potential differences among these novel drugs, (2) to discuss the process by which recombinant DNA technology is used to develop rationally designed protein medications along with the potential benefits and difficulties of therapy with biologic agents, and (3) to provide a short review of the medications under development for psoriasis. DATA SOURCES: The pertinent literature was reviewed with particular emphasis on published, randomized, and placebo-controlled trials. Phase 1 and early phase 2 trials were also included in our review when more stringent studies were not available. Studies presented as peer-reviewed abstracts at major conferences were also reviewed. CONCLUSIONS: With the development of recombinant DNA techniques, it has become possible to develop new biologic therapies that can be designed to specifically alter physiological responses. These new drugs are in use in many different medical fields and will soon be available for the treatment of dermatological diseases, primarily psoriasis. Dermatologists should be familiar with the potential benefits and risks of these therapies to make rational decisions concerning their use in the treatment of their patients with psoriasis.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002687541 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12444992
TITLE: Treatment of caustic ingestion: an analysis of 239 cases.
AUTHOR: Mamede R C M; De Mello Filho F V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Otorhinolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, Faculty of Medicine of Ribeirao Preto, University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirao Preto, SP, Brazil.. rcmmamed@rgm.fmrp.usp.br
SOURCE: Diseases of the esophagus : official journal of the International Society for Diseases of the Esophagus / I.S.D.E, (2002) Vol. 15, No. 3, pp. 210-3. Ref: 19
Journal code: 8809160. ISSN: 1120-8694.
PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 2003
Entered Medline: 27 Mar 2003

AB The objective of the present study was to analyze a 37-year historical series of patients who had ingested caustic substances, and who were treated in a teaching hospital, to assess the effectiveness of the therapy administered during this period. We studied 239 patients who ingested caustic soda (NaOH) from 1957 to 1994. Data were collected from the medical records of the patients and from interviews with them and analyzed by software and by statistical tests of association. The results showed that more women than men ingested caustic substances (57%, n=153). Ingestion was associated with suicidal intent in 60% of cases and was accidental in 37.2% of cases. The amount of substance ingested ranged from a trace to as much as three tablespoons, with the amount tending to be larger in the suicide attempts. Of the 215 patients for whom information about complications due to ingestion was available, 88.4% (190) presented lesions of the esophagus (73% with stenosis), 1% died during the acute phase, and 10.6% did not present complications. The data revealed that the presence and severity of stenosis were correlated with the amount of caustic substance ingested. The treatment received by the patients in the study sample varied over the years according to the prevailing literature recommendations. Based on our review, we conclude that neither the use of an antidote nor early treatment immediately after ingestion is effective. Treatment with a corticosteroid (1.5-2 mg/kg/day prednisone), an antibiotic, and a high-protein and hypercaloric diet seems to be beneficial for patients who ingest small or medium amounts of caustic soda. When 2-3 tablespoons are ingested, corticosteroids, in addition to being unable to prevent the formation of esophageal stenosis, increase the risk of other complications.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002058510 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11783598
TITLE: Low protein diets and outcome of renal patients.
AUTHOR: Aparicio M; Chauveau P; Combe C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Nephrology, Hopital Pellegrin, Bordeaux, France.. ph.chauveau@wanadoo.fr
SOURCE: Journal of nephrology, (2001 Nov-Dec) Vol. 14, No. 6, pp. 433-9. Ref: 34
Journal code: 9012268. ISSN: 1121-8428.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200206
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 18 Jun 2002
Entered Medline: 6 Jun 2002

AB Protein-restricted diets have been proposed in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) to correct uremic symptoms and to slow the progression of CRF thus delaying the initiation of dialysis. Questions have been raised about the compliance to such diets, their nutritional safety and efficacy. In two-thirds of selected and motivated patients, satisfactory compliance is observed; however, in the overall predialysis population, compliance is fair and does not exceed 50%. When patients are carefully monitored, protein-restricted diets, rather than inducing malnutrition, may prevent it. Moreover, the outcome of these patients, when treated by dialysis, is not affected by prior dietary prescription. A small but real beneficial effect of low protein diet (LPD) on the rate of progression of CRF is observed in nondiabetic renal diseases, but their beneficial effect seems to be greater in diabetic renal disease. Meta-analyses confirm that LPD can effectively postpone renal replacement therapy by moderately slowing the decline in GFR and also by substantially delaying the onset of uremic symptoms.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999309329 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10380231
TITLE: New therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis.
AUTHOR: Dinant H J; Dijkmans B A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Rheumatology, Jan van Breemen Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: Pharmacy world & science : PWS, (1999 Apr) Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 49-59. Ref: 109
Journal code: 9307352. ISSN: 0928-1231.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199908
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Sep 1999
Last Updated on STN: 13 Sep 1999
Entered Medline: 31 Aug 1999

AB New insights into the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and consequently new targets of therapy are covered in a broad overview fashion. Short-term significant beneficial effect on RA disease activity has been established in a small but rapidly growing number of double-blind placebo-controlled trials now including recombinant human IL-1 receptor antagonist, chimeric (mouse/human) monoclonal antibodies (mAb) against TNF alpha (cA2), humanised (human/mouse) anti-TNF alpha mAb (CDP571) and recombinant human TNF-receptor-Fc fusion protein (TNFR:Fc). Placebo-controlled trials of anti-T cells agents such as chimeric anti-CD4 mAb (cM-T412) and anti-CD5 immunoconjugate, did not demonstrate clinical benefit. A placebo-controlled study of the anti-T cell derived cytokine IL-2 (DAB486IL-2) showed only modes clinical improvement. Other anti-T cell approaches such as autologous T cell vaccination and induction of tolerance by oral type II collagen have been unsuccessful. The one controlled trial with an anti-inflammatory cytokine, recombinant human IFN-gamma, showed modest clinical benefits. Controlled trials with IL-4 and IL-10 and with anti-adhesion molecules are awaited.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998023384 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9358526
TITLE: Effect of dialysis modality and membrane transport characteristics on dialysate protein losses of patients on peritoneal dialysis.
AUTHOR: Kathuria P; Moore H L; Khanna R; Twardowski Z J; Goel S; Nolph K D
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University of Missouri, Columbia 65212, USA.
SOURCE: Peritoneal dialysis international : journal of the International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis, (1997 Sep-Oct) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 449-54.
Journal code: 8904033. ISSN: 0896-8608.
PUB. COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199712
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 1998
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jan 1998
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1997
AB OBJECTIVE: To determine if peritoneal dialysis modality has an impact on protein losses in dialysate. DESIGN: Retrospective, cross-sectional study. PATIENTS: 190 patients who had selected peritoneal dialysis were classified into one of four transport categories (high, high-average, low-average, or low) based on standard peritoneal equilibration test results. Patients were then assigned to continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) or nightly intermittent peritoneal dialysis (NIPD) based on membrane transport characteristics and individual preferences. RESULTS: Patients with similar membrane transport characteristics had essentially no differences in dialysate protein and albumin losses whether treated with CAPD or NIPD. CONCLUSIONS: Although high transporters may be better managed with short-dwell therapies such as nocturnal intermittent peritoneal dialysis or daily ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, consistent marked decreases in protein losses cannot be cited as a benefit of NIPD over CAPD.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 12 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999396206 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10468130
TITLE: Cerebrospinal fluid cytokine levels and dexamethasone therapy in bacterial meningitis.
AUTHOR: Ohga S; Okada K; Ueda K; Takada H; Ohta M; Aoki T; Kinukawa N; Miyazaki S; Hara T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.
SOURCE: The Journal of infection, (1999 Jul) Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 55-60.
Journal code: 7908424. ISSN: 0163-4453.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200001
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jan 2000
Last Updated on STN: 31 Jan 2000
Entered Medline: 14 Jan 2000
AB OBJECTIVES: cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) levels of interleukin (IL)-1 beta and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha were measured to assess the effect and application of dexamethasone (Dex) therapy for bacterial

meningitis. METHODS: associations between clinical findings and CSF parameters were first investigated, and prognosis was compared between 25 patients with Dex and 12 without Dex therapy. RESULTS: patients with the presence of disturbed consciousness showed higher CSF levels of TNF alpha (mean: 3015 pg/ml) or protein (mean: 215 mg/dl) than those without it (both, P < 0.05). Simultaneous increase of TNF alpha (> 1000 pg/ml) and protein (> 100 g/dl) was observed in 80%, of patients with profoundly disturbed consciousness. Patients with Dex therapy presented higher TNF alpha/protein levels at diagnosis than those without Dex therapy (P < 0.05). Despite worse conditions at diagnosis, only one of 14 Dex-treated patients whose initial CSF TNF alpha levels exceeded 1000 pg/ml developed deafness. On the other hand, two of four patients without Dex therapy who had the same TNF alpha level suffered from psychomotor retardation. The differences in the frequency of sequelae between those with and without Dex therapy were significant in patients showing high TNF alpha level (P < 0.05), but not in those showing high CSF levels of IL-1 beta or protein. The logistic regression analysis indicated that high CSF protein level (P < 0.0001), or no Dex therapy (P=0.0001) was the independent risk factor for sequelae. CONCLUSIONS: although the study number was small, our observations suggested that CSF TNF alpha/ protein levels reflected the neurologic severity, and implied that early Dex therapy might be beneficial for patients with prominently high TNF alpha levels.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:218625 CAPLUS
TITLE: Specific 3D databases as a tool to identify "mimetics".
AUTHOR(S): Morize, I.; Guerin, V.; Luttmann, C.; James-Surcouf, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Chem. Dept., CADD, Collegeville, PA, 19426, USA
SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 211th ACS National Meeting, New Orleans, LA, March 24-28 (1996), CINF-034. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. CODEN: 62PIAJ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB 3D database searching techniques have recently proven to be a useful tool for new lead generation in the drug discovery process. On the other hand, the recent advances in robotics, miniaturization, and automation make possible simultaneous synthesis to produce libraries of organic compds. for biol. screening. In order to benefit from these two approaches in the drug discovery and optimization stages, we are currently developing new mol. modeling strategies in which some of the key features are: i) the generation of "specific 3D databases" gathering existing small mols. of a given type (ie. amino-acid like structures) and their use to identify constrained structures to be used in the modeling of peptidomimetics and subsequently to produce modified peptide libraries; ii) the diversity increase of fragment database used by De Novo program; iii) the generation of "combinatorial 3D databases" built by combining core structures (ie. a building blocks or scaffolds) and sets of substituents and the use of 3D pharmacophore searching techniques. Procedure to identify scaffolds in corporate, or external, database and examples of specific 3D database generations will be presented and discussed with emphasis on modeling problems to be overcome when trying to mimic know active structures.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:490376 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:90376
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:14631a,14634a

TITLE: Org.2766 improves functional and electrophysiological aspects of regenerating sciatic nerve in the rat
AUTHOR(S): De Koning, Paul; Gispen, Willem Hendrik
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rudolf Magnus Inst. Pharmacol., Univ. Utrecht, Utrecht, 3584 CH, Neth.
SOURCE: Peptides (New York, NY, United States) (1987), 8(3), 415-22
CODEN: PPTDD5; ISSN: 0196-9781
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The beneficial effect of short-term (8 days) melanocortin (peptides derived from ACTH/MSH) therapy on regenerating peripheral nerves is demonstrated using functional and electrophysiol. tests. Following a crush lesion of the rat sciatic nerve, recovery of sensory function is monitored by assessing the responsiveness of the rat to a small elec. current applied to the footsole. Recovery of motor function is assessed by means of an anal. of walking patterns. Normalization of the walking pattern reflects reinnervation of different muscle groups. The motor and H-reflex related sensory nerve conduction velocity of the regenerated nerves are longitudinally investigated in the same rats in which the recovery of motor and sensory function had been assessed previously. However, when compared with the contralateral sciatic nerve, in the peptide-treated animals motor nerve conduction in the regenerated nerves has fully recovered after about 90 days following the crush lesion and the sensory conduction after about 120 days, whereas in the saline-treated rats a deficit of 20-40% in both motor and sensory conduction remains. This differences is observed even 214 days following crush.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1917:11554 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 11:11554
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 11:2384a-e
TITLE: Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity
AUTHOR(S): Windisch, W.
SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, London (1917), 35, 1170
CODEN: JSCIAN; ISSN: 0368-4075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Pre-mashing (the digestion of malt in cold water before mashing) has a favorable influence on transformations in the mash, by rendering the material more easily attacked by the malt enzymes and by increasing the amount of enzymes passing into solution The yield of extract is increased, and the chance of starch escaping conversion and afterwards producing starch-haze is reduced. The possibility of undesirable flavoring and coloring matters of the husk passing into the wort as a result of pre-mashing may be avoided by first screening the grist and adding the husk fraction only after pre-mashing is completed; this is especially recommended with brewing waters rich in carbonates. Pre-mashing should invariably be conducted at a low temperature to prevent excessive acidification; at 5-10° the process may be safely continued for 6, 9 or even 12 hrs. W. discusses the practice of proteolytic digestion ("protein rest") and gives examples of its application to the decoction method of mashing. Its chief benefit is that it tends to free the wort from undesirable proteins, and it is, therefore, of most service with malts of deficient modification, such as the short-grown malts widely used in Germany at present. Pre-mashing and "protein rest" have been wrongly held responsible for sluggish fermentation, but they are rather a remedy than a cause. Such fermentations are most common when highly nitrogenous and poorly modified

malts are used, the worts from which are liable to contain abnormally large amts. of colloidal protein matters. The deposition of these colloids on the yeast cells is the cause of slow and arrested fermentation. Their elimination by degradation before fermentation can in many cases, if not in all, be brought about by pre-mashing and "protein rest." A high wort acidity produced by the use of Bac. Delbrucki also assists in the elimination of undesirable proteins from the wort by promoting their separation in a flocculent form on the wort cooler.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1917:11553 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 11:11553
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 11:2384a-e
TITLE: Pre-mashing, proteolytic digestion, and protein turbidity
AUTHOR(S): Windisch, W.
SOURCE: Wochenschrift fuer Brauerei (1916), 33, 105-8,121-5
CODEN: WSBRAI; ISSN: 0372-7521
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Pre-mashing (the digestion of malt in cold water before mashing) has a favorable influence on transformations in the mash, by rendering the material more easily attacked by the malt enzymes and by increasing the amount of enzymes passing into solution The yield of extract is increased, and the chance of starch escaping conversion and afterwards producing starch-haze is reduced. The possibility of undesirable flavoring and coloring matters of the husk passing into the wort as a result of pre-mashing may be avoided by first screening the grist and adding the husk fraction only after pre-mashing is completed; this is especially recommended with brewing waters rich in carbonates. Pre-mashing should invariably be conducted at a low temperature to prevent excessive acidification; at 5-10° the process may be safely continued for 6, 9 or even 12 hrs. W. discusses the practice of proteolytic digestion ("protein rest") and gives examples of its application to the decoction method of mashing. Its chief benefit is that it tends to free the wort from undesirable proteins, and it is, therefore, of most service with malts of deficient modification, such as the short-grown malts widely used in Germany at present. Pre-mashing and "protein rest" have been wrongly held responsible for sluggish fermentation, but they are rather a remedy than a cause. Such fermentations are most common when highly nitrogenous and poorly modified malts are used, the worts from which are liable to contain abnormally large amts. of colloidal protein matters. The deposition of these colloids on the yeast cells is the cause of slow and arrested fermentation. Their elimination by degradation before fermentation can in many cases, if not in all, be brought about by pre-mashing and "protein rest." A high wort acidity produced by the use of Bac. Delbrucki also assists in the elimination of undesirable proteins from the wort by promoting their separation in a flocculent form on the wort cooler.

=> Log Off h
SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:53:54 ON 09 JAN 2009

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE'
AT 16:01:11 ON 09 JAN 2009
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:01:11 ON 09 JAN 2009
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:01:11 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:11 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:01:11 ON 09 JAN 2009

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	91.12	91.34

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.92	-4.92

=> S (Small peptide) (S) Protein AND cost-effective AND Review AND pd<=20030402
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L6 1 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND REVIEW AND PD<=20030402

=> D ibib abs l6

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:622908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:306654
TITLE: Technetium labeled small peptide radiopharmaceuticals in the identification of lung cancer
AUTHOR(S): Blum, Jay; Handmaker, Hirsch; Rinne, Neal A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The University of Arizona College of Medicine, Tucson, AZ, USA
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design (2002), 8(20), 1827-1836
CODEN: CPDEFP; ISSN: 1381-6128
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Globally, lung cancer has risen to the leading cause of cancer mortality in both sexes. Currently, the only potentially curable stage of the disease is the pulmonary nodule. Since numerous studies have documented that in any population of nodules only approx. fifty percent ultimately prove to be neoplastic, non-invasive evaluation of nodules to reduce surgical morbidity, mortality and cost is desirable. Recent nuclear medicine imaging modalities have shown promise in the accurate non-invasive characterization of pulmonary nodules. These new technologies exploit the biomol. alterations of neoplastic cells. The somatostatin receptor is relatively over-expressed in pulmonary neoplastic tissue when compared to most benign tissue processes. A somatostatin analog-technetium ligand (99mTc depreotide) has shown significant promise in the rapid, convenient, accurate and cost effective characterization of lung nodules with conventional gamma camera systems. The development of this agent required synthesis of a somatostatin receptor ligand of high affinity for the receptor subtypes operative in pulmonary neoplasia and the incorporation of technetium without loss of pharmacore specificity.

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REFERENCE COUNT:         70    THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                               RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   112.04     112.26

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -5.74      -5.74

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:07 ON 09 JAN 2009
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 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:03:29 ON 09 JAN 2009

Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSPTAEGS1646

PASSWORD:
 * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'STNGUIDE' AT 16:08:01 ON 09 JAN 2009
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:08:01 ON 09 JAN 2009
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    0.07     112.33

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00      -5.74

=> D hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:36:49 ON 09 JAN 2009)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 14:37:12 ON 09 JAN 2009
L1            97 S (ACETYLAT? OR CARBOXYLAT?) (S) PEPTIDE (S) PROTECT? AND PD<=2
L2            51 DUP REM L1 (46 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             0 S LOG OFF H
L4            21 S (SMALL OR OLIGO  OR SHORT) (S) (PROTEIN OR PEPTIDE) (S) BENEF
L5            12 DUP REM L4 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6             1 S (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND REVIEW AND

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:07 ON 09 JAN 2009

=> S (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND (COST-EFFECTIVE OR cost-benefit) AND
pd<=20030402
```

```
'20030402' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
             4 SMALL
             3 PEPTIDE
             0 SMALL PEPTIDE
                 (SMALL(W)PEPTIDE)
             4 PROTEIN
             0 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN
             6 COST
             1 EFFECTIVE
             0 COST-EFFECTIVE
                 (COST(W)EFFECTIVE)
             6 COST
             0 COST-BENEFIT
                 (COST(W)BENEFIT)
             0 PD<=20030402
L7           0 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND (COST-EFFECTIVE OR COST-BENEFIT)
                AND PD<=20030402

=> File .Gerry2MBCE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   0.35     112.61

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                     ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   0.00      -5.74

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:10:19 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:10:19 ON 09 JAN 2009
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:10:19 ON 09 JAN 2009
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FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:10:19 ON 09 JAN 2009
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=> S (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND pd<=20030402
   1 FILES SEARCHED...
L8           4 (SMALL PEPTIDE) (S) PROTEIN AND COST-EFFECTIVE AND PD<=20030402

=> Dup Rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9            2 DUP REM L8 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWER '1' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                ANSWER '2' FROM FILE CAPLUS

=> D TI l9

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
TI   Enteral nutrition in the early postoperative period: a new semi-elemental
     formula versus total parenteral nutrition.


=> D Ibib abs L9 1,2

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:   1991039818     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 2122024
```

TITLE: Enteral nutrition in the early postoperative period: a new semi-elemental formula versus total parenteral nutrition.
AUTHOR: Hamaoui E; Lefkowitz R; Olender L; Krasnopolsky-Levine E; Favale M; Webb H; Hoover E L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Nutrition Section and Surgical Service, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Brooklyn, NY 11209.
SOURCE: JPEN. Journal of parenteral and enteral nutrition, (1990 Sep-Oct) Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 501-7.
Journal code: 7804134. ISSN: 0148-6071.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Feb 1991
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
Entered Medline: 19 Dec 1990

AB Several studies have reported that gastrointestinal (GI) intolerance symptoms are the limiting factor to enteral alimentation in the immediate postoperative period and often the reason for resorting to total parenteral nutrition (TPN). We postulated that Reabilan HN (a recently developed small peptide-based formula, in part obtained by enzyme hydrolysis of proteins) might be better absorbed and better tolerated so as to avoid the need for TPN. Accordingly, 19 patients undergoing major abdominal surgery were randomly assigned to receive Reabilan HN via jejunostomy or an equicaloric isonitrogenous TPN regimen. Both were begun 6 hr postoperatively at 25 ml/hr and increased by 25 ml/hr at 12-hr intervals up to the rate providing 1.5 times the calculated REE. GI tolerance to enteral feeding was excellent during the first three postoperative days, allowing the progression of the feeding rate to 99% of goal. During the next 3 days (starting on average 1.7 days after the return of bowel sounds), GI intolerance symptoms required a reduction in feeding rate to 52% on average. Subsequently, the symptoms resolved and the feeding rate reached 96% of goal. Although overall mean daily calorie and nitrogen intakes were lower for the enteral than for the TPN group (79.6 +/- 10.2% vs 94.6 +/- 3.8% of goal; p less than 0.01), the enteral group was nevertheless in positive caloric and nitrogen balance, and maintained similar serum albumin, prealbumin, and plasma transferrin levels. Average daily cost of supplies was $44.36 for enteral vs $102.10 for parenteral nutrition (p less than 0.001). We conclude that enteral feeding using this formula is well tolerated and cost-effective in the immediate postoperative period.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:622908 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:306654
TITLE: Technetium labeled small peptide radiopharmaceuticals in the identification of lung cancer
AUTHOR(S): Blum, Jay; Handmaker, Hirsch; Rinne, Neal A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: The University of Arizona College of Medicine, Tucson, AZ, USA
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design (2002), 8(20), 1827-1836
CODEN: CPDEFP; ISSN: 1381-6128
PUBLISHER: Bentham Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Globally, lung cancer has risen to the leading cause of cancer mortality in both sexes. Currently, the only potentially curable stage of

the disease is the pulmonary nodule. Since numerous studies have documented that in any population of nodules only approx. fifty percent ultimately prove to be neoplastic, non-invasive evaluation of nodules to reduce surgical morbidity, mortality and cost is desirable. Recent nuclear medicine imaging modalities have shown promise in the accurate non-invasive characterization of pulmonary nodules. These new technologies exploit the biomol. alterations of neoplastic cells. The somatostatin receptor is relatively over-expressed in pulmonary neoplastic tissue when compared to most benign tissue processes. A somatostatin analog-technetium ligand (99mTc depreotide) has shown significant promise in the rapid, convenient, accurate and cost effective characterization of lung nodules with conventional gamma camera systems. The development of this agent required synthesis of a somatostatin receptor ligand of high affinity for the receptor subtypes operative in pulmonary neoplasia and the incorporation of technetium without loss of pharmacore specificity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 70 THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	20.79	133.40

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.82	-6.56

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:13:23 ON 09 JAN 2009

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jan 6, 2009 (20090106/UP).

=> Log off h
SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:22:17 ON 09 JAN 2009